

**ORGANIC ELECTRO LUMINESCENCE DISPLAY
USING METALLOCENE COMPOUND**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an organic electroluminescence display using a metallocene compound, and more particularly to an organic electroluminescence display with a simple structure using a metallocene compound as a luminescent material.

(b) Description of the Related Art

10 The basic concept of an OELD (Organic Electro-Luminescence Display) is to obtain light energy from an organic luminescent material located between two electrodes to which an electric field is applied. Differently from an LCD, an OELD is an emissive display with a fast response, a wide view angle, and high contrast. Also, since it enables a flexible display that is
15 thinner than 2mm, it is emerging as a next-generation flat panel display (FPD).

 Organic luminescent materials used for an OELD are classified as low molecular compounds and polymer compounds. A representative substance of the low molecular compounds is $\text{Al}(\text{HQ})_3$ (HQ is 8-hydroxyquinoline), a green-luminescent aluminum quinoline derivative developed by Kodak, and a
20 representative substance of the polymer compounds is

poly(*p*-phenylenevinylene) (PPV) developed by CDT (Cambridge Display Technology).

The low molecular organic EL devices have been developed actively since the mid-1980s, but development of the polymer organic EL devices is only at the initial state. While a low molecular organic EL device requires an electron/hole injection layer and a transport layer in addition to an emission layer, a polymer organic EL luminescent device can have a simple organic EL structure due to the inherent double bonding (π -bonding; resonance structure) of the polymer organic EL luminescent material. That is, the polymer organic EL material can be formed into a film between two electrodes using a spin coater or an ink jet to make an organic EL device easily.

Much research and development has been undertaken on conductive polymers having intramolecular π -electron resonance structures. Currently, PPV and its derivatives, poly(3-alkyl-thiophene) (PAT) and its derivatives, poly(9,9-dialkylfluorene) (PDAF), and so forth are known. These compounds are readily soluble in solvents and form thin films on a substrate. Additionally, any color, including blue, green, and red, can be obtained by selecting compounds with different side chains.

Accordingly, consistent research on polymer luminescent materials and their physical properties is required to develop an organic

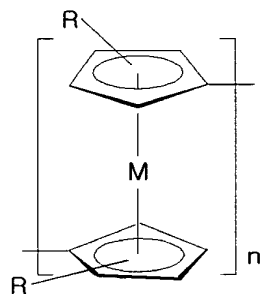
electroluminescence display with a simple structure.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a simple-structured organic electroluminescence display comprising a new metallocene compound, which has superior photoconductivity, can be used as a p-type
5 semiconductor material, and functions as a superior luminescent material.

To attain the object, the present invention provides an organic electroluminescence display that comprises a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 1 between an anode and a cathode:

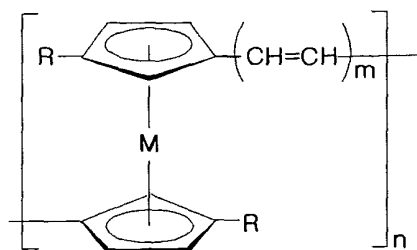
10 **Chemical Formula 1**



wherein R is independently or simultaneously hydrogen, a linear or branched C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl, or an aromatic group; M is a transition metal or a nonmetal; and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

15 The present invention also provides an organic electroluminescence display that comprises a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 2 between an anode and a cathode:

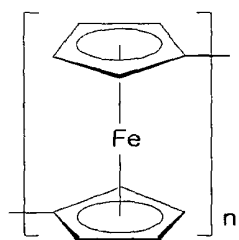
Chemical Formula 2



wherein R is independently or simultaneously a linear or branched C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl or an aromatic group; M is a transition metal or a nonmetal; m is an integer between 1 and 100; and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Preferably, the present invention also provides an organic electroluminescence display that comprises a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 3 between an anode and a cathode:

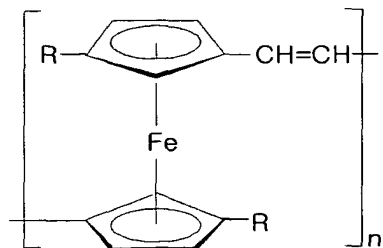
Chemical Formula 3



wherein n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Preferably, the present invention also provides an organic electroluminescence display that comprises a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 4 between an anode and a cathode:

Chemical Formula 4



wherein R is independently or simultaneously a linear or branched C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl or an aromatic group, and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

5 The present invention also provides a display device comprising the polymer organic electroluminescence display. Preferably, the display device is a flat panel display (FPD).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a low molecular organic
10 electroluminescence display using the conventional low molecular material.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a polymer organic electroluminescence display using a metallocene compound as an organic luminescent material according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 Hereinafter, the present invention is described in more detail.

The present invention is characterized by a new-concept polymer organometallic EL compound including metallocene in the molecule, and an

organic electroluminescence display using this compound.

Metallocene is a sandwich-structured compound comprising two C5 pentagonal rings and a metal atom, and a polymer compound including metallocene shows electroconductivity.

5 Based on this fact, the present invention uses compounds represented by Chemical Formula 1, Chemical Formula 2, Chemical Formula 3, and Chemical Formula 4 as polymer materials of an organic electroluminescence display

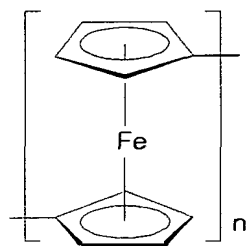
10 The compounds represented by Chemical Formulas 1 to 4 all show better solubility to solvents compared with the conventional polymer luminescent materials, as well as photoconductivity and p-type semiconductor characteristics due to changes in oxidation states. Also, they show sufficient luminescence capacity due to intramolecular electron resonance structures. In addition, the core metal can be replaced by a different transition metal in the present invention to obtain a polymer organometallic EL compound having
15 different properties (e.g. luminescence wavelength).

A preferred example of the poly(metallocenylene) represented by Chemical Formula 1 is poly(1,1'-dihexylferrocenylene) obtained by substituting one of four hydrogens of cyclophenylene with hexyl.

20 Most preferably, the compound represented by Chemical Formula 1 is

a metallocene compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 3,
with both Rs being hydrogens and M being Fe:

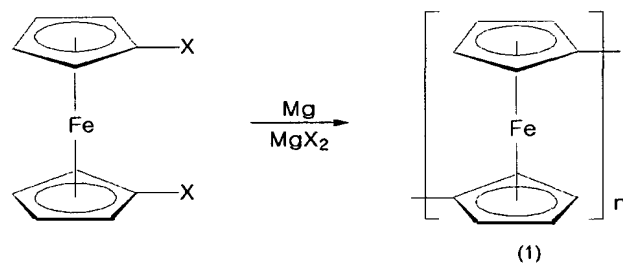
Chemical Formula 3



5 wherein n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Poly(ferrocenylene), or the compound represented by Chemical
Formula 3, is synthesized by the following Scheme 1:

Scheme 1



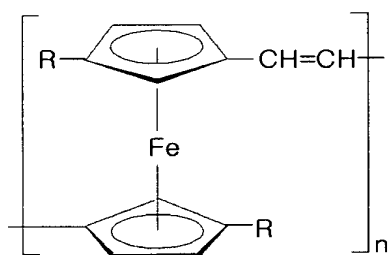
10 wherein X is Br or I, and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

The compound represented by Chemical Formula 3 is a brown
polymer compound. It is readily soluble in solvents, and is crystalline or
amorphous depending on the reaction condition. Also, it has an
electroconductivity of $\sigma = 10^{-2}$ Scm after oxidation by an oxidant.

An ethylene having a π -bond can be introduced in the sandwich structure to obtain poly(metallophenylenevinylene) represented by Chemical Formula 2, a new polymer luminescent material.

Most preferably, the compound represented by Chemical Formula 2 is
 5 a metallocene compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 4,
 with M being Fe and m being 1:

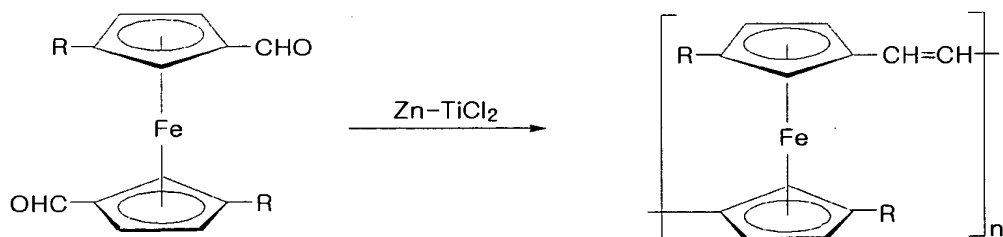
Chemical Formula 4



wherein R is independently or simultaneously a linear or branched C₁
 10 to C₂₀ alkyl or an aromatic group, and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Poly(ferrocenylenevinylene), or the compound represented by Chemical Formula 4, is synthesized by the following Scheme 2:

Scheme 2



wherein R is independently or simultaneously a linear or branched C₁ to C₂₀ alkyl or an aromatic group, and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Preferably, R is -C₂H₅, -C₅H₁₃, or C₁₂H₂₅, independently or simultaneously.

5 The compound represented by Chemical Formula 4 has an electroconductivity of $\sigma = 10^{-2}$ Scm.

As seen in Fig. 2, an organic electroluminescence display of the present invention may comprise a substrate, an anode, a polymer organic luminescence layer, and a cathode. In the present invention, an organic
10 electroluminescence display having a simple structure can be prepared by using the compound of the present invention in the polymer organic luminescence layer between the anode and the cathode.

Hereinafter, a preferred example of preparing an organic electroluminescence display of the present invention is described.

15 Firstly, a thin film of an anodic material is deposited or sputtered to a thickness of 10 to 200nm on a substrate, e.g., a glass substrate, to prepare an anode. For the anodic material, a material having conductivity and a relatively high work function is used. For example, metal oxides such as indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide, and tin oxide; metals such as aluminum
20 and chromium; and mixtures thereof can be used.

Then, the compound represented by Chemical Formula 1, Chemical Formula 2, Chemical Formula 3, or Chemical Formula 4, or any mixture thereof is formed into a film of a thickness of 5nm to 5 μ m on the anode with a spin coater or an ink jet to prepare a polymer organic luminescence layer.

5 With the spin coater method, which is also used for a photoresist process of TFT-LCDs, a uniform layer can be formed on a large substrate with simple equipment.

Lastly, a thin film of a cathodic material is deposited to a thickness of 10 to 200nm on the polymer organic luminescence layer, to prepare an
10 organic electroluminescence display. For the cathodic material, a material having a relatively low work function is preferable. For example, magnesium, calcium, lithium, aluminum, indium, or any mixture thereof can be used. In addition, a transparent electrode, e.g., a thin film of indium tin oxide or indium zinc oxide, may be deposited on the metallic cathode for transmittivity.

15 The present invention also provides a display device comprising the polymer organic electroluminescence display. Preferably, the display device is a flat panel display (FPD) such as a liquid crystal display (LCD), a field emission display (FED), an electro luminescence display (EL), and a plasma display panel (PDP).

20 The flat display device can be prepared by the conventional method

using the polymer organic electroluminescence display of the present invention.

The liquid crystal display comprises a pair of display panels equipped with a plurality of field generating electrodes with a liquid crystal layer between them. A difference in voltages applied to the field-generating electrodes generates an electric field in the liquid crystal layer, and the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules is changed by the difference in the electric field. The change of the arrangement of the liquid crystal molecules changes light transmittivity through the liquid crystal layer. Therefore, an image can be obtained by controlling the difference of voltages applied to the pixel electrode and the common electrode.

In the electro luminescence display, light is emitted by providing current to the electro luminescence device by applying data voltage to the pixel circuit, and an image is displayed by controlling the data voltage.

Hereinafter, the present invention is described in more detail through Examples. However, the following Examples are only for the understanding of the present invention, and the present invention is not limited by them.

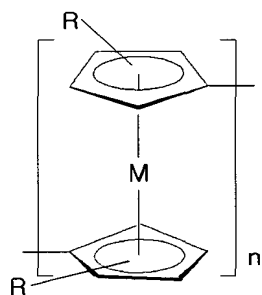
EXAMPLES

Example 1

An anode was formed on a transparent glass substrate using ITO

(Indium tin oxide), as in Fig. 2. Then, the compound represented by Chemical Formula 1a was coated to a thickness of 30nm using a spin coater to form a polymer organic luminescence layer. Next, an Al electrode layer was deposited to a thickness of 10nm to prepare a polymer organic electroluminescence display.

Chemical Formula 1a

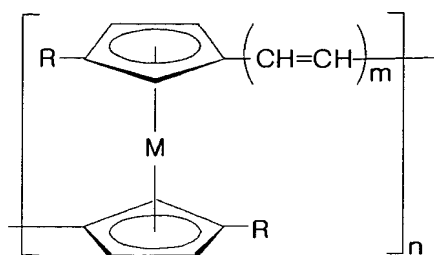


In Chemical Formula 1a, both Rs are $-C_2H_5$, M is a transition metal or a nonmetal, and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Example 2

A polymer organic electroluminescence display was prepared as in Example 1, using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 2a instead of the compound represented by Chemical Formula 1a:

Chemical Formula 2a

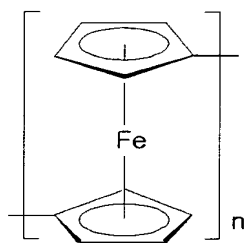


wherein both Rs are $-C_2H_5$, M is a transition metal or a nonmetal, m is an integer between 1 and 100, and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Example 3

5 A polymer organic electroluminescence display was prepared as in Example 1, using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 3a instead of the compound represented by Chemical Formula 1a:

Chemical Formula 3a

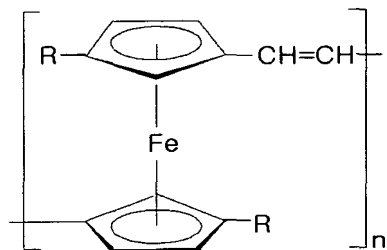


10 wherein n is an integer between 6 and 100.

Example 4

A polymer organic electroluminescence display was prepared as in Example 1, using a compound represented by the following Chemical Formula 4a instead of the compound represented by Chemical Formula 1a:

Chemical Formula 4a



wherein both Rs are -C₂H₅, and n is an integer between 6 and 100.

5 As explained above, the present invention provides a luminescent material containing metallocene, which can be used as a p-type semiconductor material and functions as a superior luminescent material, and a simple-structured organic electroluminescence display using the same. Accordingly, the organic electroluminescence display of the present invention

10 can be used for an organic electro luminescence display, such as a flat panel display (FPD), all display devices using luminescent materials, and all display devices using an organic TFT.

 While the present invention has been described in detail with reference to the preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will appreciate that

15 various modifications and substitutions can be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the appended claims.